

The Anderson Intelligencer

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THIRD ANNUAL MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR HEYWARD.

A Review of the Work Done During the Year by the Different Departments of the State Government With Recommendations to the General Assembly.

To the Honorable, the Gentlemen of the General Assembly:

It is my high privilege to welcome you to our capital city and to our legislative halls, where you are to meet in annual session. Permit me, in transmitting my message to you, to emphasize the grateful thoughts which should be ours because of the prosperity which has been vouchsafed unto us as a people. Not only are we richer in the material things for which mankind so ceaselessly strives, but to these gifts have been added the higher blessings which uplift and help and which will bring peace and content to those upon whom they are bestowed.

We will all unite in the hope and the belief that good to our State will continue as the result of your deliberations, even as you will be united in the fraternal bonds of true service and of patriotic endeavor.

State Finances.

I am gratified to report an improved condition of our State finances. In my last message I called attention to the fact that, since the year 1900, the expenditures had exceeded the revenue of the State by annual sums varying from \$10,045.42 to \$208,995.23. During the past fiscal year the revenue has exceeded the expenditures by about \$125,000.00, as estimated by the comptroller-general.

This improved condition is emphasized by the fact that the State treasurer has had to borrow less money this year than formerly. If the expenditures remain approximately as they are at present, it will be seen that within a few years the State will be operated upon a cash basis. This is not only desirable, but it is unquestionably the only basis upon which our business affairs should be conducted.

The corporation license tax, passed in 1904, went into effect last year and has operated most satisfactorily with very little additional expense to the State for collection. From this tax about \$64,000.00 in round numbers has been realized. To this can be added

member of this commission, and a faithful servant of our State, the late Hon. Altamont Moses.

Dispensary.

The only cloud which throws a shadow over the State is the unsatisfactory condition of the dispensary. Great dissatisfaction has been manifested by the people in many quarters. It exists, I believe, because of loss of confidence resulting from abuses in connection with its operation. No one can deny that the present atmosphere surrounding the dispensary is a grave reflection upon South Carolina, for it is a State institution, and any odium which attaches to its operation necessarily attaches to the State. Since your last session a large number of counties have voted out dispensaries, but I must say that the vote abolishing them I take to be a rebuke to the mode of operation rather than a repudiation of the system itself.

In my last annual message when considering the needs of the dispensary, I said: "I am convinced that if this system can be properly regulated it will be one of the best solutions of the liquor question. If not properly managed and controlled, its usefulness will be at an end."

Despite the events of the past year and the revelations which have attended the investigations of your committee, I am by no means hopeless. I still believe that the dispensary system has many strong points and admirable features which commend it, but in saying this I am by no means blinded to its imperfections.

It is imperative for the honor of the State that existing conditions should be immediately remedied, either by radical changes in the laws governing the dispensary or by the adoption of a different system for the regulation of the liquor question. The details of this situation are so well known throughout every county in the State that I fall no extended discussion is necessary here. It is incumbent upon your body to give this matter your most careful and serious consideration. You are chosen by the people to make their laws, and in such a crisis as this they will be satisfied only with direct and specific action on your part.

During the year that has passed since

is satisfied that there are violations of the law in such counties, to appoint constables; these constables to be paid from the special tax levy for that purpose. During the last year I have been confronted with many difficulties because of local conditions and diverse public sentiment, but have endeavored to do what I considered my duty.

My experience in the enforcement of this law has convinced me that certain changes are necessary for the mutual interests of all concerned. While I believe that special officers are necessary to prevent violations, and that such officers should be paid by the counties, I also think that these officers should be selected by local authorities and be under their direction and control.

I therefore recommend that in future this course be adopted, and trust you will so amend the law. The law, as it now stands, will give rise to serious complications, and these should be avoided as much as possible.

Our Public School System.

The annual report of our State superintendent of education was promptly sent to me, and the thorough manner in which this most important subject has been treated includes some very gratifying statements. It cannot be urged too often that we have no more responsible duty than is involved in the full and complete development of our educational system. Not only does this mean the proper training for highest citizenship, but it means also that South Carolina must and shall keep pace with the advance made throughout our country in educational matters.

Better schools, more of them and school improvement generally from the smallest old field schoolhouse to the last detail of our largest institutions, these should command our time, our personal attention and our money.

I shall only call your attention briefly to some of the salient features of this subject, such as are included in Superintendent Martin's report.

From the small appropriation made for three rural libraries have grown results that are forcible and striking. More than 600 libraries have been established, and \$25,000 represents the amount expended. This not only means much in the real value of good to be accomplished, but it shows a willingness on the part of the people to aid themselves when you give them a good beginning.

More than 160 new school houses were erected during the last scholastic year, and your act for this purpose did not become fully effective until near the close of the term. Even better results can be safely relied upon from this source during the present school year.

The superintendent's report shows a scarcity of high schools in our public school system, a fact which this in-

and is, in every sense, a proper step to be taken.

The report of the board of visitors of the South Carolina Military academy—famously known to history and to fame as "The Citadel"—presents a full synopsis of good work well done. This institution, through peace and war, has upheld the honor and glory of South Carolina, and its years of usefulness have given to us many representatives of our noblest citizenship. I commend its work, its needs and its requests to your favorable consideration.

Clemson college, as the annual report of its president and trustees for this year so clearly reveals, continues to grow in strength and stature. The rapid growth and influence of this college has already placed it at the head of similar Southern institutions, and has made it the rival, in character and usefulness, of any college of its kind. This report will be read with gratification by the friends of the college everywhere, and has my heartiest commendation.

Winthrop college, numbered among the chief institutions commanding the pride of South Carolinians, submits, through its president and trustees, its usual fine report. An additional appropriation for a model school will be requested, and I recommend that this be granted.

The new Carnegie library is quite an attractive feature of this institution and this handsome structure, with its useful equipment, will soon be dedicated.

I commend especially for your consideration the work being done by the State at Cedar Springs Institute. The report made shows how great is the work done here in fitting for lives of usefulness those upon whom affliction has been laid and who are thus deprived of advantages belonging to more fortunate ones.

The report of the president and trustees of the Colored Normal, Industrial, Agricultural and Mechanical college shows good management and much work. The attendance is very large, the pupils have added by their work to the number of buildings, and the president reports satisfactory conditions.

Compulsory Education.

It was a matter of regret to me that the compulsory education bill discussed at your last session did not become a law. While I believe that a school house should be within the reach of every child in South Carolina, I also believe that all children between the ages of eight and 14 years should be required to attend school for a certain number of months during each year. The distance from the school house to which this law should apply, is, for the present, a matter for your consideration. The States which have not adopted compulsory

National Guard. In this I heartily concur, believing that such a change will contribute greatly to the efficiency of our troops. He asks for an appropriation of \$25,000 for the support of the militia. In my opinion this amount is none too large for the State to give for the support of its soldiery, and I feel assured that it will receive from them full value in return.

Lieutenant Colonel Fuller of the United States army, who was detailed by the secretary of war to assist the adjutant general, has rendered most valuable service and has greatly aided General Frost in his efforts to reorganize and build up our military system. His work has been most effective and has been highly appreciated by both officers and men who have for this officer and gentleman the highest admiration. To all interested in our military affairs, his report, included in that of the adjutant general, will furnish most interesting and practical information.

Taking everything into consideration, while there are many obstacles yet to be surmounted and much to be done, the State has reason to be more than encouraged by the efficiency of its soldiery. We have a body of men who are loyal to South Carolina, who realize their responsibilities and who are ever ready to respond to the call of duty.

State Hospital for Insane.

This is the most important charitable institution conducted by the State, and the 82nd annual report of the superintendent and board of regents, a striking fact. The superintendent reports that the growth of the hospital and the demands made upon it continue to exceed the limitations of the institution, both as to accommodations and means of support. During the past 34 years the population of the asylum has quadrupled, while the appropriation has been only doubled, and, in addition to this, foodstuffs have increased 25 per cent. in cost.

Formerly the per capita cost of maintenance annually amounted to \$210.00, and through the necessity of the situation this has been reduced to \$104.00 per capita now. The officials of the asylum are thus confronted with a serious problem, the solving of which requires your cooperation—a problem which can only be relieved by an increased appropriation.

The report suggests that the farming lands owned by the asylum have so increased in value that it may be judicious to sell them and purchase land farther from the city at a much lower cost. It is also suggested that the present buildings and grounds could be used as a central reception hospital for more acute cases of insanity, and that other classes of patients might be distributed in colonies on these farms.

These suggestions appear to me to be admirable and they, with the full

sired by any State, provided such State bear the expense thereof.

The work of this commission would embrace such matters as the purchasing of the valuable collection of abstracts and transcripts of European papers bearing on America, made by the late B. F. Stevens of London, and for sale by his successors. This particular collection of papers would be of inestimable benefit to the student of the Revolutionary history of South Carolina, as a large part of the papers bear directly on the struggle in this State, and the matter therein contained cannot be found elsewhere.

To the end that the passage of this bill may be accomplished, I suggest that a memorial be presented to congress by your body requesting its passage.

The State Geologist.

Since the establishment of this department, the work has annually increased in magnitude and importance. Not only is the State geologist kept occupied in his own State, but numerous calls for information have been received from various sections of the United States and from abroad. During the past year much valuable work has been accomplished by this department in various sections of the State.

The State geologist has also given especial attention to the exploration of the mineral resources of the upper section of our State. This work, though not completed, has been published, together with previous results under the title of "A Catalogue of the Mineral Localities of South Carolina." This publication alone will be of great and lasting benefit to the State and presents some surprising facts in reference to our great mineral resources.

The character of the work undertaken and accomplished by this department has inspired the United States geological survey to heartily cooperate in the work, and valuable aid is thus secured.

It is a merited tribute to the efficiency and ability of our State geologist to add that Dr. Merrill, who is the head of the Smithsonian Institution, pronounces the reports received from the South Carolina department the equal of any received at that institution.

Railroad Commission.

The report of this commission has been received and will be submitted to you. Full and complete details concerning work within our State is discussed and valuable statistical information has been compiled and classified. Other subjects of interest are also treated, among these being railroad taxation, assessment per mile, value of all railroad property, in the State, railroad construction, complaints, adjustment of claims, local and interstate private car lines and demurrage. The building

be a penalty provided for such failure of duty, even to removal from office. A fund for the suppression of lawlessness, to be expended under the direction of the governor, seems again to be a necessity, and I recommend that you make such an appropriation as you deem proper for this purpose.

Special Courts.

In increasing the number of judicial circuits in the State I understood it to be your intention to abolish the holding of special courts for the transaction of civil business. The law, however, providing for these courts was not repealed at your last session, and, in addition to this, you renewed your former appropriation for the purpose of holding special courts. A number of these courts have been held during the past year; the appropriation has been entirely exhausted, and an unpaid balance amounting to several hundred dollars will be presented to your committee on claims for payment.

Without discussing the serious objections to special courts, my experience has convinced me that it is unwise to maintain them as a part of our judicial system, and I further believe that this is against the spirit of the law, which established two additional circuits. Our tax problem is a serious one, and it should be relieved whenever the interests of the State do not suffer. For this reason, and for other considerations which I have referred to, I recommend that you make no appropriation for special courts, and, in addition to this, that the law creating them be repealed.

A Public Library.

In the growing educational advantages of our State I have thought for some time, that the establishment upon a suitable and proper basis of a public library would be a most desirable step. Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, who has done so much to preserve the history and literature of our State, has submitted an interesting paper to me bearing upon this subject, from which I shall present the following extracts for your consideration:

"Much interest is felt in the founding of a proper public library, which, in its scope and purpose, means a great advance beyond anything previously considered; and as Columbia has done the glorious sacrifice for the whole State, there are those citizens who think, in this new life of the capital city, that the good offices of the State might well be given to aid in the city's coming advance."

"Valuable preliminary work has already been done in the establishment of the Timrod Library. The proposed of such an institution would be a site for the erection of a suitable building, and as the location for such site is within the action of the general assembly, it has been suggested that the